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RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY APRIL 12 1894

ELOQUENCE FOR THE DEFENCE

Major Ben Butterworth Makes an Effective Speech for Breckinridge.

VISITORS DRIVEN OUT FOR CHEERING.

Colonel Phil Thompson Concludes His Hu. morous and Sharp Speech for the Defence-Butterworth's Speech,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11 .- The lawyers for the defence had full swing in the Pollard-Breckinridge case to-day, and from the opening of court to the adjournment this afternoon they put be-fore the jury, in etrong, eloquent words, their arguments in behalf of Mr. Breck-

Notwithstanding the fact that the day was given up to oratory entirely, the morning session was not without its remarkable features. During the course of Mr. Butterworth's argument Judge Bradley put into effect a threat which he has frequently made during the trial. He cleared the court-room of all the spectators, with the exception of the members of the bar and the newspaper men.

On every occasion throughout this long trial when there has been seen the elightest tendency toward any demonstration it has been promptly stopped by the officers of the court. This morning, however, it got beyond them, and the audience broke out into actual applicate, in the form of hand-clapping. It was at a particularly eloguent point in plause, in the form of hand-dapping. At was at a particularly eloquent point in Mr. Butterworth's speech. He was speaking of the defendant and the long friend-ship that had existed between Mr. Breck-

inridge and himself.

"Never," said the lawyer, rising to a climax, "should it be said that Ben Butterworth had turned his back upon a friend in his time of adversity."

A number of men in the court-room, who had been getting more and more worked up by the eloquence of the speaker, could stand it no longer, and they gave vent to their feelings without recard to the time or the place. It was gave vent to their feelings without re-gard to the time or the place. It was the only actual applause that has mark-ed the trial at any point. It is generally admitted that no man has a higher opin-ion of the respect and dignity that apperion of the respect and dignity that appearains to the court and the court-room than has Judge Andrew C. Bradley, and he at once ordered the court-room to be cleared. It is the rule that only members of the bar should be admitted to the court-room, but this order of the Judge developed the fact that about one-pair of those in the room had sot in on

half of those in the room had got in on some other pretext, for about that many people were compelled to leave.
On one occasion Judge Bradley was compelled to interrupt Mr. Butterworth's argument to call him to order and to warn him to confine himself more closely to the matters, that were in a some constant. matters that were in evidence in

COLONEL THOMPSON CONCLUDES.

Calonel Phil. Thompson resumed his argument for Colonel Breckinridge this morning before a very sparse attendance. morning before a very sparse attendance. Miss Pollard was not present, but the defendant was on hand.

diss rotative was on hand.

Calonel Thompson took up the alleged breach of promise and asked if it were not a remarkable thing that a man who had been living in adultery with a woman for nine years, with the distinct understanding, so she said, that he would marry her if he were ever free, should tell that woman that he had something surprising to say to her, and then propose. Everything in the conduct of the plaintiff last spring, he said, her attempt on the defendant's life; her threats to discrete him; her promise to commit suicide and leave a written story of their relations for publication, all these showed a character reverse of that claimed by a character reverse of that claimed by the plaintiff. This woman had laid her plans to bring a breach of promise suit. Had she not told Claude De La Roche Francis of her pretended engagement and asked him to Had she not told Claude De La Roche Francis of her pretended engagement and asked him to remember it, saying she might need his help bye and bye, "A courtship with pistols," said Colonel Thompson. "Talk about your Kentucky Thompson. "Talk about your Kentucky Colonels and having them come into court throwing up their coat tails to see whether they had pistols underneath them. I suspect there was one coat tall that had a weapon beneath it. Did you see the vicious look on that woman's face that day this case started? I was fail sitting there heade the Colonel afraid, sitting there beside the Colonel that a bullet would come straight at us from that woman's pistol. Oh, what a

Colonel Thompson closed with an ap-cal to the jury to return a verdict ac-ording to law and testimony.

MR, BUTTERWORTH BEGINS.

Mr. Thompson closed his argument at 10:50 o'clock and Mr. Butterworth at

once began his speech.

In opening, Mr. Butterworth said in cloquent phrase that he and the whole community agreed with the lawyers who had munity agreed with the lawyers who had already spoken in their satisfaction that this case was drawing to a close. What never ought to have been begun ought to be brought to a speedy termination. Yet the stench of all this indecency was recking up, and would fill the nostrils of the nation for more than a century to come. The objects of bringing the suit he would touch upon later, but he could say that it was never done for the purpose of righting a wrong. There was no

pose of righting a wrong. There was wrong that could be righted in any such

order to show what kind of people we are, the English, the German, the Italian, the Belgian, the Austrian, and the French press have, so far as they could, disinfected the information that has been spread broadcast and given it to their people, and all this far-reaching, corrupt-ing influence is disseminated, scattered for one single purpose, to which I will refer later on, not to right a wrong, for there was no wrong to be righted. There was no money to be recovered to soothe a wounded ambition, if such there was. There was no punishment to be awarded

in either party to justify the proceeding inaugurated in this court.

In the administration of public justice it is the business of the community to see to it that the whole community and the administration of justice itself was all outraged by the proceeding.

hot outraged by the proceeding.

There was no excuse before God or among men for ever having spread abroad such flith, which makes a foul blot upon the hearthstones of this whole land. There are three parties to this suit, and the community, the public generally, are taking a vital interest in the outcome. The reports of this trial have been read as have the reports of no other trials

lawyer outside of the State of Ohio. He had known him in all the relations of life. He had known him as a soldier. He was his friend in his days of prosperity, when thousands hung upon his utterances. "You may speed it," continued Mr. Butterworth, with an eloquent outburst, "on the wings of lightning that the man whom Ben. Butterworth knows as a friend in the days of his prosperity, he will not desert in his advergity."

as 1882, as was proved by this letter to Owen Robinson.

This letter Mr. Butterworth spoke of as beyond a doubt a love-letter, and then he read another, for he said he did not intend to leave the pialnitif until he had showed what manner of woman she was. This second letter referred to the good times she had had with Owen Robinson.

This letter Mr. Butterworth spoke of as beyond a doubt a love-letter, and then he read another, for he said he did not intend to leave the pialnitif until he had showed what manner of woman she was. This second letter referred to the good times she had had with Owen Robinson. will not desert in his advergity.

THE COURT-ROOM CLEARED.

At the conclusion of this remark there was an outbreak of hand-clapping and applause in the court-room, which Judge Bradley immediately checked, saying: "This room must be cleared."

No one stirred for a moment, and Judge Bradley, looking to the officers of the court, said: "Clear the room. Everybody not a member of the bar in this audience must leave at once. There in this audience must leave at once. There are many men now sitting in the bar who I personally know are not members

Here a gentleman rose and asked if the order of the Court applied to mem-bers of the bar elsewhere. "I," he said, "am a member of the bar of the State of New York."

New York."
"No," said the Judge, "I apprehend that a man who is a member of the bar would not so disgrace the proceedings of a court of justice. Every member of the bar is welcome."

Then about one-half of the spectators left the room.

THE JURY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Butterworth, continuing, spoke of the great responsibility that rested upon each one of the jurors in this case, and the debt of duty they owed to every house-hold in the land. Who is the true plaintiff in this case, and is she such as she has drawn and pictured herself? In order has drawn and pictured herself? In order that this scene should be played before the largest possible audience, there has been spread broadcast the picture of a modest, shrinking girl, who had never encountered the breath of doubt or the suspicion of vice until she had met Colonel Breckinridge. Her reading was of the most select sort, confined to accounts of the twittering of birds, flowers, and leaves. She had no playmates. She lived of the twittering of ords, howers, and leaves. She had no playmates. She lived apart. a perfect life; she never played outside her own garden; as do other little rascals, with playmates, as did the girls he used to know out on the old Miami. She did read Pope's "Essay on Man." Man." That was unnecessary. She did-read the "Rape of the Lock," that be-gins with amorous suggestion. But, oh, with what an atmosphere of purity was she surrounded.

Mr. Butterworth said he was as much interested as any one could be in the verdict given. He had the highest regard for women; he had a daughter by his own hearthstone; he reverenced the mem-ory of his mother.

The plaintiff in this case had drawn a charming picture of herself as a chirp-ing, budding school-girl. She had made herself out a shrinking child. She had placed back her age two, perhaps three years. And why? That she might seem the more readily to yield to the advances of a man whose very touch was pollution. This was an important matter in this case. Why then did she not bring her mother to testify as to the matter of her age? If what she said was true that would seem to be the most natural, the simplest way to prove the point. She even charged her mother with falsifying as to the matter of her age. And yet that mother had not been placed upon the stand. There never was such a sixteen-year-old girl in this case. The reason for introducing such a person was to make the offence of the defendant as helmous as it could appear.

inous as it could appear.
"My client," said Mr. Butterworth, "has no desire to palliate his offences, and if I should overstep myself in defending him he would dismiss me at noon. Judge Wilson cannot paint his conduct in any blacker colors than he has done him-

COUNTRY GIRLS DEFENDED. "But what of the plaintiff? Ah, I had hoped that we might get through this case without insulting the country girls of our land and every household in the This plaintiff told Mr. Carlis that she was a simple little country girl and so was not in a position to protect her virtue. Out upon such a statement! My mother was a country statement! My mother was a country girl. Your mother was a country girl. Judge Wilson. You and I have known country girls out on the old Miami hills. Judge Wilson, We used to see them at spelling bees, at log follings, at singing school and all through life. You and I know, Judge Wilson, that those girls, those simple country girls, were honest and virtuous girls. Virtue is not from outside. It is from the heart. It cannot be brought to pass by joint resolution of Congress. It is of the cottage as well as of the palace. Ah, but we have heard that those girls did not meet the wiles of any silvery-tongued orator."

of any silvery-tongued orator."
"Yes," said Judge Wilson, "and we'll speak of it again."
"I suppose so," answered Mr. Butterworth, "for that's the best you have."
Continuing, Mr. Butterworth made a Continuing. Mr. Butterworth made a truly eloquent address, in the course of which he criticised the plaintiff's attorneys for their effort to build up the defendant as a lecturer before religious bodies, as a man of outward morality teaching a form of ethics which makes mea better, while he himself was all the time struggling against his own temptation, all this for the sake of making.

the time struggling against his own tempinition; all this for the sake of making
his fall the worse.

In the course of his speech Mr. Butterworth spoke of the way the defendant
was talked about. If he smiled the people said he was careless. If he laughed
they said he was heartless, soulless. If
he looked grave they said he was overcome with remorse. He really did not
know what way of bearing himself was
left for the defendant.

"While, as for the plaintiff," said Mr.

"While, as for the plaintiff," said Mr. Butterworth, "if she should chance to smile they all say she is smiling through a veil of tears."

"Now, Mr. Butterworth," said Judge Bradley, interrupting him, "den't you think you had better confine yourself to the subject-matter of the case. There is nothing of that sort in evidence." Mr. Butterworth seemed to think that that line of argument was quite proper, and started to argue the point with the court. Judge Bradley insisted, however, that if there had been any such talk it had taken place outside of the court and in the newspapers, and was something of which the jury were not supposed to have any cognizance. Mr. Butterworth might

ance of the parties in court, and not upon

Mr. Butterworth yielded gracefully, and leaving that sort of argument, went on with his speech. Neglecting generalities for the time being, he went back to the details of the case, beginning with the matter of the plaintiff's age. She had tried to make herself out younger than she really was, and this he regarded as a very significant fact. He pointed out that in 1882, when she must, according to her own statement, have been only fourteen THE THIND PARTY TO THE SUIT.

"We have all heard," said Mr. Butterworth, "of the third party to this suit, the nominal plaintiff that has not appeared actively in this case, the community. Of that I cannot speak so much here, but of the plaintiff, Miss Pollard, I can speak, for I know her if it is possible for one human being to know another. I know that I wish she could hear whispered into her ear the words of the Master: 'Neither do I accuse thee, Go, and sin no more.' If she ever did listen to these words it was on some occasion that does not appear in this case.'

Colonel Breckinridge, he said, was one of the first friends he had had as g

intend to leave the plaintiff until he had showed what manner of woman she was. This second letter referred to the good times she had had with Owen Robinson in the summer of 1859. This looked as though she had been rather precocious for a girl of her years, Rather, it cast a strong light on her statements that she had lived a rather friendless youth, free from all love passages and close intimacles, and was an innocent, guileless girl when she met Mr. Breckinridge and "became to him as clay in the hands of the potter."

The next incident in her life, the lawyer said, that cast a light upon the character of the girl was her meeting with Jim Rhodes. Her statements all along had been that her chief desire at this time was for an education that she might have a chance in life. She had before her a woman who has made a success in life, starting out with little to aid her but her own efforts. He referred to Mary Anderson, to whom he paid the highest sort of a tribute, as a woman and a replica and a genius.

THE CONTRACT WITH RHODES.

But Miss Pollard met Jim Rhodes at this time, and the result was the making of a contract, the like of which was never heard of before in a free republic nor ever will be again. In point of fact, no such contract ever was made. If it had been the mother of the plaintiff who, it is claimed, was a party to the contract, would have known of it, and should have been brought as a witness in this case. It was strange that this in this case. It was strange that this had not been done. But somehow the lawyers for the plaintiff had a curious propensity for summoning witnesses who were remarkable chiefly for the amount they did not know, and of proving their material points by witnesses who don't know anything about the case. They could not say that for the plaintiff's association with Colonel Breckinridge her mother had cast her off. There was not a line of testimony to support such a statement, and they had not made it. They could not make it. The mother never forgets a wayward child, though the father may. A mother's heart never grows cold.

grows cold.

The plaintiff had been convicted of injudicious, careless conduct, to put it mildly. This was proved beyond a shadow of doubt by the testimony of Molly Shindlebauer. The plaintiff's law-Molly Shindlebauer. The plaintiff's law-yers had attempted to disprove, or, at least, to discount this testimony, but without avail. They had asked the jury to ignore and disbelieve her statements, the statements of a woman, who, it is true, had strayed from the straight and narrow path, but she had honestly re-pented herself of her sin. She was a penitent Magdalen, and had lived an honest life since, as the wife of an honest man. And in preference to the testimony of that woman they asked the jury to believe the statements of a wo-man who had chosen a life of sin and jury to believe the statements of a wo-man who had chosen a life of sin and chose to cling to it rather than to turn aside. If the plaintiff was the innocent girl they had attempted to show, why had they not brought witnesses from over in Kentucky, where she was so well known, and where she had lived that simple ideal life. In reality the plaintiff had built her case upon a foundation of sand.

At this point in the argument the court took the usual noon recess.

Mr. Butterworth took up his speech again after recess, devoting his attention to the plaintiff at the time of her life in Cincinnati, after leaving Notre Dame Convent. As to the motives that led to her going to Cincinnati Mr. Butterwort her going to Cincinnati Mr. Butterworth said that it had pleased Providence to leave earmarks here and there in her story, so that they might discriminate between what was true and what was false. Throughout all this time he begged to call their attention to a condition of mind on the part of the plaintiff as far as possible from what she claimed it was. She was, in fact, an altogether different parts of the plaintiff as far as possible from what she claimed it was. was. She was, in fact, an altogether difards by which we must all be judged here and in the hereafter, by the deeds lone in the body. The character of the voman is indicated in everything she did as clearly as can be.

as clearly as can be.

Taking in his hand the Wessie Brown letter, Mr. Butterworth called their attention to the fact that it was written months before she met Mr. Breckinridge. He read it over to the jury again, stopping frequently to point out that suc sentiments as the letter contained were not those of a woman such as Miss Pol-lard wanted them to think her.

MISS POLLARD'S JOYLESS LIFE-She spoke of her "joyless life." Speaking of this, Mr. Butterworth said: "A joyless life? A home, with a devoted mother, sisters, brothers, and friends! If that is what goes to make up a joyless i what a joyless life must be that of sisters and daughters!"

This remark of his gives an idea of the manner in which he dissected the letter. Again he took occasion to critiletter. Again he took occasion to criticize the lawyers for summoning young men and other ignorant witnesses to prove the matter of the plaintiff's age and other facts that might have been proved by her mother, her aunt, or by other natural witnesses. Speaking of that part of the letter which recounted the making of the contract with Rhodes, Mr. Butterworth said: "Why, she had no more idea of marrying that old man than I have of marrying—er—er—well, the

I have of marrying that old man than I have of marrying-er-er-well, the goddess of war."

"But there isn't any such goddess," remarked Mr. Wilson in an undertone.

"That may be," said Mr. Butterworth, rather testily, "but there used to be in the old heathen mythology,"

After this little parry he went on with the letter, and when he got down to the writer's expression of affection for her "blind Barnabas" he said that there was to be found the milk of the cocoanut. The writer bewailed the fact that some people had everything, while other people had nothing. Mr. Butterworth said that in a few minutes he would take that up and make an invoice of what she had herself

in the way of love and engagements "And all this," continued Mr. Bu worth, "was written by this woman six months before she met William C. P. Breckinridge, a star that she is now trying to drag down from the firmament and make herself be seen by the world. because she has her grasp tight about

glowing tribute to the inherent virtue of American women, and he hoped that the day would never come when we sha have to intrust it to the guardianship of chaperones and male relatives. In view chaperones and male relatives. In view of the confidence and trust that are placed in our women always, he thought it very remarkable that the plaintiff's relatives were unwilling that she should go out alone, and that even proposals of marriage had to be made in the presence of others.

THE DEFENDANT NOT LED ASTRAY.

An insinuation, a hint, had gone out over the country that the defendant in this case had claimed that he had been led astray by the girl. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It was simply as the defendant himself had admitted. There was no struggle, no protest. It was simply that there were two people who were together, and who were both willing to violate God's law for the sake of gratifying their passions. It was something to be greatly deplored, but it was something that had occurred time and again in the past and will occur in the future. The only way to prevent it is to inculcate in our children such an idea of morality that everything of the sort would be utterly repugnant to them.

At the time of this meeting the plain-At the time of this meeting the plain-

tiff was twenty years of age, instead of seventeen. Instead of being an innocent and guileless girl she was one who had trodden many and devious paths.

All this had been proved by the testimony of the witnesses for the defence, and if it was not true it was within the power of the plaintiff to disprove it, but that had not been done. The alleged forged letter, too, was undoubtedly in the handwritins of the plaintiff. When she was asked to read it to the jury she said she would like to examine it, for often when she could not recognize a letter by the writing she would know it by the contents. She did not want to see the contents to know if it was her letter. She knew it was, she only wanted to see what was in it to see if it would hurt her case, and as soon as she was sure that it would she denied that she had ever written it. Furthermore, the authenticity of the letter had been proved by the experts and the plaintiff had ed by the experts and the plaintiff had not even cast a coubt upon it by bring-ing expert testimenty on the other side. Mr. Wilson had sid that it was easy to

A DRANGTIC CLIMAX. Then came one of the most eloquent climaxes of the speech. After speaking of the glorious history and antecedents of the Breckinridge family, Mr. Butterworth rushed towards Mr. Breckinridge, and in dramatic tones told him that unless that letter was written by Miss Pollard he was as forger. Either you have foregotten your glorious ancestry

Pollard he was a forger. Either you have forgotten your glorious ancestry and have turned a common forger or else that woman is a ligr."

Then, in a calmer tone, Mr. Butterworth told the jury that if a man of the intelligence of Mr. Breckinridge had undertaken to win his case by a forged letter he would have written such a letter as would have written such a letter as would have clinched the matter beyond a doubt. He would have cleared the chasm. He was not such an unmitigated chump as ever to build up such a bridge as would only go half way across." He would have mished up the business once for all.

Contrasting the statement of Miss Pol-lard, that she was an innocent girl when she met Col. Breekinridge, with her own testimony, Major Butterworth said that if she was all she said she was then there was some excuse for bringing the suit. "If what she says is true," he said with eyes turned upwards and hards high above his head, then I am in favor of Congress offering a premium to every woman for pullist down a slittering star in the political or any other firmament."

IRONICAL AND ELOQUENT.

With no attempt to disguise his irony, he pictured Miss Pollard as she had made herself appear at the meeting with the defendant at Wesleyan College-a poor, fluttering little creature, who tried and tried to tell this man of her trouble with Rhodesaand was laughingly diverted and made to tell of herself, and to listen to flatteries. Major Butterworth main-tained that if Miss Pollard had been all she claimed, and if Col. Breckinridge had made wrongful advances, he would have been repulsed then in a way that would have kept him from further conduct of that sort. "There is that about the virtuous woman," he cried, "which chills every germ of lascivious approach. he would have cried (and Major Butter worth made a rush at the white-haired defendant, and shook his fist in his face, shouting his words to tones that could have been heard a blocki: "Take me back, you leper. You would not have gone twen-ty feet with her," he shouted (addressing un away from you, gone to her mother, o anybody, for protection, and so would virtuous woman repulse such ap-

Then Major Butterworth pictured the may forget in the moment of temptation, but which comes back after we have had a good night's sleep with terrible force, and keeps us straight. Miss Pollard had said that after the defendant had attempted to take advantage of her one night, and she resisted, she went innecently to him the next day. And if were virtuous, he asked, could she have done that without that pulling back.

ampson. She got him in her power led him by a single hair, and when had shorn him of his locks, she the Philistines are upon be pulled down the temand then me and accomplished his wears of the liaison, he d not been a memento, a given her as a mark of and except the little wilf his f there had anything. tion, save and except the little wil-basket which had been the dead 's. "And she comes here for no other pose than to make his crime more rible, saying he brought it to her h these words: "Madeline, this was a; she cared for it, and I want you

God. Can it be that this man can be monster enough to drag the name of his dead wife, to bring a message from grave to this woman, his mistress alover William C. P. Breckinridge y be guilty of whatever his shortclothes still clinging to her grave dead form. And this woman tells in that carriage ride, when he was ing to betray her, he spoke of his d wife (his first wife), and his dead boy, and she takes them like a l from the grave to parade them are the world. I do not condone the omings of this gray-haired man, I seek to extendate his fault, but he the monster she has painted him tells us that she gave up her child relis us that she gave up the child re holding it in her arms two hours, ever woman live who would do that? er. No woman would let her child taken from her breast, but would back her child as if from the gates

THE JUROES PALPABLY AFFECTED. e fervor and intensity displayed by Butterworth at this point was felt jurors and spectators. The Ohio marched back and forth, shoutfor marched back and forth, shout-and gesticulating, and illustrating y idea by appropriate gestures. For Butterworth contended that the ription given by "Louis Wilson" (Miss ard), of the man who betrayed her i old man Rhodes, and that he was lather of her child. He had just hed this point at 3:40 when he asked a Bradley to adjourn the court. He e Bradley to adjourn the court. He exhausted, he said, and Judge Brad-eadily granted him the courtesy he ley readily granted him the courtesy he had extended Messrs, Carlisie and Thomp

Movements of War Ships, Washington, D. C., April II.—Cabie-grains received by the Navy Department announce the arrival of the cruiser Chicago at Algiers, and the departure of the Bennington from Callao for Acapulco today. The Miantonomoh has gone to Yorktown, Va., for target practice.

The E. T., Va. and Ga. Must be Sold, ATLANTA, GA. April II.—Judge Don A. Pardee signed an order to-day confirming the decree of Judge Burton, of Tennessee, ordering the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road to be sold. The sale will take place about the middle of June at Knoxville. The upset price is \$1,20,000.

SENATORS TALK TARIFF.

MR. HALE OPPOSES THE BILL AND MR. PEFFER FAVORS IT.

Mr. Quay, Through Ignorance, Violates the Unanimous Agreement_Another Day Wasted in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-The Senate took up the pending Urgent Deficiency bill and discussed it without action upon any proposition until 1 o'clock, when the tariff bill was taken up, Mr. Cockrell giving notice that after 5 P. M. he would ask to have the deficiency bill resumed. Mr. Hale took the floor but yielded to

Mr. Morgan, who said that he desired to make an explanation or statement, which might be called personal or political. He read an extract from an article in a New York evening paper of a recent date, commenting upon the manifesto of the Minnesota Democracy against certain Democratic senators for their supposed opposition to the tariff bill.

"That," said Mr. Morgan, "Is the French method of trying a man in his absence and without serving a copy of indictment upon him. I have the opportunity now, however, and I think it my duty to enter a plea of 'not guilty' to the accusation from Minnesota, which, doubtless, was manufactured here and sent to Minnesota. I am satisfied with the bill now before the Senate as it came from the Finance Committee. I propose to vote for it with-out any amendment whatever. And if my friends on the other side want to delay action upon it in the line of fillbustering. and if they notify me of that I will take occasion to do as I have done before—sit up for several nights consecutively to ac commodate them. I was a tariff reformer before the gentlemen were born who have issued that diatribe against me, and I have not in the least degree relaxed my purpose and desire to have in the United States a fair, equitable, just system of tariff taxation, that shall bear equally on all persons so far as I can make it do so, and that shall not contain one single item of hounty to any person in the item of bounty to any person in the country. That is what I have to say."

MR. HALE WAXES PACETIOUS.

"If any other senator who is on the Minnesota list," said Mr. Hale, tauntingly, "desires to state his position on this important bill, I will yield with pleasure, even though it shall consume considerable time, and be open probaby to the suggestion that the senators may be fillbustering I am not applies to so on if anything ing. I am not anxious to go on if anything of that kind is sought to be brought before the Senate.'

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.): "Will the sen-ator yield to me for morning business?"
"For personal explanation?" asked Mr. "For morning business," Mr. Jones re-

pented. Harris objected to anything that

Mr. Harris objected to anything that would interfere with the tariff bill, while proceeding the "consent" rule.

"The Senator would not, of course, exclude the confessional," said Mr. Hale.

"Exclude what?" Mr. Harris inquired, with a puzzled expression.

"The confessional," Mr. Hale repeated, "if any senator desires to go to it."

"When the Senator visided to the

"When the Senator yielded to the Senator from Alabame it was in the nature of debate on the tariff bill, and not a violation of the rule," said Mr. Harris.

"So I considered it," said Mr. Hale, with a laugh in which he was joined by Repub-lican senators.

Mr. Hale then proceeded with his speech on the tariff bill, and in opposition to

CANADA ANNEXATION.

she were virtuous, he asked, could she have done that without that pulling back of conscience?

compared to delicate and sampson. In the course of his further argument Major Butterworth compared the plaintiff to Delilah and Colonel Breckinridge to Sampson. She got him in her power and others on this side of the border to Sampson. She got him in her power and others on this side of the border now have, for the benefit of the Canadian farmers, and thereby postpones indefinitefarmers; and thereby postpones indefinite ly, any prospect of annexation. The moment that the Canadians get what they want by a Democratic free-trade tariff that moment the annexation sentiment dies out, and we may look to see, as the legitimate result of this bill, if it passes and is maintained for the next few years, the dying out of the annexation sentiment on the other side, and the American

ment on the other side, and the American people will find itself confronted with a rival, perhaps hostile, dominion all along our entire Northern border.

"This in itself is so important a consideration that in the broad domain of statesmanship it ought to be, alone, a death blow to this bill. Every patriotic impulse of the American people is aroused against such a polloy."

In dicussing the queation of duties on lime, Mr. Hale yielded to Mr. McPherson, who put a long and rather involved queswho put a long and rather involved ques-tion to him, the response to which, on the part of Mr. Hale, was that the ques-tion contained so much knowledge on a subject which the Senator knew nothing about, that he (Hale) could not answer him. (Laughter.) Mr. McPherson's rehim. (Laughter.) Mr. McPherson's re-tort was that Mr. Hale's remarks on the subject were not worthy of consideration. Honors having been regarded as easy between the two senators, Mr. Hale went on with his speech. Mr. Hale inished on with his speech. Mr. Hale Buished his speech at 3:15, and then Mr. Peffer resumed the speech which he had commenced last Thursday. He repeated the statement which he had then made that the Populists had no tariff plank in their platform; but they believed in a graduated income tax, and regarded it as the most equitable system of taxation. Personally, he favored a graduated tax on large landed estates. large landed estates.

QUAY'S BLUNDER. Mr. Peffer had been speaking about three-quarters of an hour, when the absence of a quorum was called to the attention of the presiding officer by Mr. Quay, who said that during part of the speech there were in the chamber only one Democratic senator and three Republican senators. When he was reminded that the suggestion of an absence of a quorum was a violation of the unanminded that the suggestion of an absence of a quorum was a violation of the unanimous consent that the Senate should go on daily from 1 to 5, without dilatory motions or votes, he offered to withdraw it, but it was held that the rule was imperative, and that the roll of senators must be called. The roll was called and 43 senators—just a quorum—having responded, Mr. Peffer went on with his speech. He argued that the bill discriminated against the farmers.

At 5 P. M., according to the agreement, the tariff bill went over, Mr. Peffer not having finished his speech, and the consideration of the further urgency deniciency bill was begun. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate held a short executive session, and at 6:29 adjourned until to-morrow.

Another Day Wested in the House,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April II.—After the reading of the Journal the matter that was passed yesterday until to-day, the disposition of the motion to discharge the order of arrest of March 26th, was brought up by Mr. Reed, who called the

attention of the Chair to the fact that the question had already been decided by the presiding officer. The question was as to the right of Mr. Springer to with-draw his motion to discharge the order of arrest, a vote by yeas and nays hav-ing been taken upon it, which disclosed no querum.

The Speaker said it was his opini

The Speaker said it was his opinion that in the present condition of the question, the House having ordered the nays and yeas, and one vote having been taken, the motion could not be withdrawn without unanimous consent.

Such a practice, the Speaker said, would tend to confusion and to prevent the orderly procedure of business. Whether or not the matter in the shape it was, an ineffectual vote having been taken, and proceedings interrupted by an adjournment, would come up as the regular order after the reading of the Journal was another question, the Speaker said, in response to a suggestion by Mr. Catchresponse to a suggestion by Mr. Catch-

Mr. Reed said if it was necessary to

Mr. Reed said if it was necessary to call up the matter by formal motion, he would do so, but would like a decision of the Chair upon the point.

The ruling by Speaker Carlisie in the Forty-ninth Congress, quoted by Mr. Dingley yesterday, was accepted by the Speaker as establishing the practice of the House, being exactly in point, although contrary to his previous impression. Under that ruling the matter was the regular order until disposed of. It was temporarily laid aside while the Speaker cleared the desk of Executive communications and messages from the Senate.

The roll was then called upon Mr. Springer's motion, to discharge the order of arrest of March 26th. The roll-call resuited-Yeas, 141; nays, 6; no quorum. Mr. Dockery moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

which was ordered.

Two hundred and seventeen members responded to their names, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. Another vote was taken on the motion to discharge the order of arrest—Yeas, 19; nays, 14; no quorum.

The House then, at 1:40 P. M., on motion of Mr. Dockery, adjourned until

CLAIMS TO BE COL, HETH. The Story Told by a Convict in an Iowa Prison.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, April 11 .- A convict now confined in the Anamosa pen-itentiary, claims that he is Colonel Heth, who commanded Heth's division of Hill's corps at the battle of Gettysburg. He describes accurately all the maneuvers of the battle exactly as set forth in the offi-There is scarcely a spot six inches square on his body that has not a wound. He claims all of these were received in the army. Letters have been written to as-certain the truth of the man's statements and establish his identity, and if he is found to be what he claims, a pardon vill be asked for from the President. High is seventy years old, and he and

lis son have been in prison for three ars for cattle stealing. Judge Parker, of Indian Territory, who sentenced him, anys they carried on cattle stealing on large scale, shipping to Kansas City. Hoth claims a personal acquaintance with Secretary Smith, and says the Secre tary's father was in the army with him.

People are inclined to believe his story.

A letter has been written to Secretary

Smith in regard to the old man.

GEORGIA CENTRAL PLAN.

President Wilson Says He is not at Liberty to Discuss its Provisions,

NEW YORK, April 11 .- R. T. Wilson The Georgia Central railroad plan was formulated several months ago, but I am not at liberty to discuss its contents and provisions. I know, however, that no alterations have been made since it was shown to me.

"As for the talk that an attempt was and the content of t

being made by General Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan Southwestern, that is absurd. General Thomas has never made any overtures to me. I am the president of the company, and no price could buy me out. I intend to retain all my interests in the road. I have to-day had a communication from General Thomas asking me to confer with him. I presume it is upon the plan of re-organization."

SHOT THE WILLOW'S SUITOR.

He Had Been in the Barn Cutting the CINCINNATI, O., April 11 .- The Com

mercial Gazette Bellaire special says great excitement prevails at Cameron, Monroe county, Ohio, over a fatal shooting affair. Berhart Martin fatally wounded John Bolen.

Martin lives with his widowed mother-in-law, Mrs. Barbara Mellot. Bolen was infatuated with the widow, but was cast off. Bolen continued to anney her at night. Martin heard a noise in the barn, and taking his gun, went to investigate. When near the barn he saw a man leaving the building and called upon him to make himself known. Upon refusal, Martin fired, and the man, who proved to be Bolen, dropped with a heavy load of shot in the howels. Bolen had been in the barn disfiguring the widow's horses by cutting their tails off. Bolen died this morning. Martin is at liberty. creat excitement prevails at Cameron,

TENNESSEE POPULISTS.

A Fusion with Jeffersonians and Free Sil. ver Coleage for a Platform L kely.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 11 .- The Populist convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of Tennessee assembled here this morning. It is a full convention, about 200 delegates from all parts of the State being present. Capt. R. F. Kolb, the leader of the Alabama Jeffersonians," is present, and ex-Governor Buchanan, who calls himself a "Jeffersonian Democrat," is also hobnobbing with the delegates. This leads to the bewith the delegates. Inis leads to the be-lief that the Populist convention will inaugurate a Populist-Jefferson fusion, with free silver coinage for its platform. A. J. Mills, president of the State Al-llance, will be nominated for Governor. No ticket will be put out for supreme

CONTAINS FIVE GENERATIONS,

A Remarkable Log House in Russell Cour. ty... The Hart Family.

BRISTOL, TENN., April 11.-Special.-There is an old log house in Russell coun-There is an old log house in Russell county, Va., near Pat's Store, under whose roof lives a most remarkable family, consisting of five generations. Isaac Hart the father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather, is hale and hearty at the wonderful age of ninety-seven. Nearest to the old man in years is his daughter Julia, who is now in her sixty-eighth year. Her son Isaac is forty-five years of age, who has a son, Charlie, twenty-two years old. He has been marriel four or five years and is the father riel four or five years and is the father of a three-year-old boy, whose name is

Murderers Found Guilty.

MONTGOMERY, ALA, April II.—In the City Court this morning after the jury had been out fitteen minutes, it brought in a verdict of guilty against Joe. Alexandria, Wilson Wooley, and Jack Gilbert, charged with the murder of Ed. H. Grant, about a month ago. The first was sentenced to be hanged, and the last two to life imprisonment. Grant was killed as the result of a conspiracy between these negroes, who made Jim Calloway dc the murder. Jim was sentenced to be hanged last week.

JERSEY COAST STORM-SWEPT

PRICE TWO CENTS:

Beach from Sandy Hock to Long Branch Strewn With Wreckage.

A HEAVY SNOWFALL AT OTHER PLACES

Visited... Six Lives Known to Have Been Lost and Further Fatalities Feared.

NEW YORK, April II .- A fearful gale swept the New Jersey coast last night and continues to-day, with almost unabated fury. The beach along the Atlantic ocean from Sandy Hook as far South as Long Branch, N. J., is strewn with wreckage. This morning a barge with wreckage. This morning a barge schooner was noticed in distress a short distance from the coast of Seabright. N. J. Owing to the heavy gale and tremendous surf the life boats were useless, and it was impossible to send life lines. Before assistance could reach the vessel it went to pieces. Six bodies have been lost in the surf. A heavy snow storm prevailed during the morning hours, and the life saving crew were unable to locate the signal guns, which could be heard sounding at intervals.

A great many bandsome cottages at Highland Beach, Monmouth, Seabright, Highand Beach, Monmouth, Seabright, and other points have been wrecked, Many pavilions at Long Branch have been damaged, and at many points wharves, landings, bath-houses, etc., have been swept away.

Reports received from points south of here, as far south as Atlantic City, state that the storm has raged all night, and it is feared many vessels have been

CONSIDERABLE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

it is feared many versels have been wrecked, and probaly a great number of their crews drowned. The telephone wires connecting the life-saving stations have been blown down, and it is impossible to get news of the storm. BEAVIEST SNOW-STORM IN FORTY YEAR-

BEAVIEST SNOW-STORM IN FORTY YEAR.

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 11.—The storm in Schuylkill is the greatest in point of snawfall in forty years, At Pottsville fifteen inches has fallen; at Frackville, at the head of Mahoney Plane, on Broad Mountain, the snow is twenty-eight inches deep. Not a coal train has been moved, and all the track laborers and extra hands are kept busy diggling open the switch and main tracks, while engines with snow plows are at work clearing the tracks to the mines. The collieries are all idle.

THE STORM IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 11.—One of the worst storms of the season struck this city last night. Rain commenced falling city last night. Rain commenced falling during the afternoon, finally turning into snow, sleet, and hall, and accompanied by terrific wind, has continued ever since. Along the coast, the gale still continues with unabated fury, and fears are expressed of many disasters to shipping. The first notice of a wreck comes from Long Branch, where the life saving crew report a vessel ashore at Squan, ten miles below, and going to pieces. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in every direction, and the city is almost completely cut off from all communication with the rest of the world.

NAMES OF THE WEECKED VESSELF.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The vessel wrecked between Manasquin and Seagirt was the schooner Albert W. Smith, of Providence, from Philadelphia for Providence, with coal. Nothing has been heard of any of her crew of eight persons. The vessel was pounded into kindling-wood. The schooner Kate Markee, from Cape Ann, for Philadelphia, with paving-stone, was the other vessel wrecked. She went ashore between the Highlands and Sandy Hook, and also broke up. Her crew of eight were all drowned, and so far no first report. For an hour before she struck first report. For an hour pefore she struck she was in plain sight of hundreds of people, who were helpless to send her assistance. Her crew made efforts to claw off shore, but her sails blew from her spars, her anchor cables parted, and she drifted helplessly upon the beach. Two lines were shot over her, but the crew were unable to use them, owing to the rapidity with which the vessel broke up.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 11.—The snow storm which began at 11 o'clock yesterday in this city and vicinity still rages furiously. The telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated in all direc tions.

The surf boats could not be launched.

MONASQUAN, N. J., April 11.-At 4 o'clock this morning the Monasquan iffe-saving crew were notified of a vessel ashore half a mile south of Seagirt. When they reached the spot with their apparatus the vessel's masts had gone overboard. A line was fired over the hulk, but nobody was seen aboard, and no attention was paid to it, and inside of half an hour the vessel went com-pletely to pieces. A piece of wreckage which floated ashore bore the name "Al-hert W. Smith." Nothing has been heard from the crew, either living or dead, From the apparent size of the vessel she probably carried a crew of eight to eleven men. She was northward bound,

has come ashore. BIGH TIDES ON CHESAPEAKE.

At Some Points They Rose to a Greater Height than Ever Known. Damages.
ONANCOCK, via Tasiev, Va., April II.—Special.—The stormy weather caused one of the highest tides last night ever known along the eastern side of the Chesapeake hay. The water rose in Onancock harbor till it submerged the wharves and stood several inches deep in the store of Honkins & Bros. At Hunting creek, seven miles North of Onancock the tide rose higher than ever before in the memory of living men, flooding the wharves and houses along the shore. Many sweet potato beds have been flooded and ruined, and it is feared that the lowlands covered by the tide has been rendered unfit for agricultural purposes this season. At East Point, near the mouth of Onancock creek, the banks were cut away

cock creek, the banks were cut away for several yards by the tide, and a cedar coffin containing the bones of some unknown or forgotten person, was washed out and cast ashore.

The weather is now very cold, and it is feared that great damage will be done to early trucks. Fruit has already been pretty generally killed in this section.

flow Bath the Bighty Fallen, ST. LOUIS, April II.—The World's Fair buildings, recently bought by L. C. Garrett, of this city, for \$75,000, will be converted into train sheds and depot buildings along the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.

WEA HER FORECAST,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—For Virgina: Fair, preceded by showers in the morning in northern portion, north winds, slight rise in temperature in eastern portion.

For North Carolina: Fair in west, local showers in eastern portion, north winds, BANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The following was the range of the the mometer at The Times office yesterday 9 A. M., 40; 12 M., 57; 3 P. M., 48; P. M., 51; D P. M., 42; midnight, 40.